

## NEW-YORK

OR,  
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES.

JOURNAL;  
THE  
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S  
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age	High- Water	Rises after	sets before	H.
THURSDAY	21	3	5	7	7
FRIDAY	22	3	5	7	7
SATURDAY	23	4	5	7	7
SUNDAY	24	5	5	7	7
MONDAY	25	6	5	7	7
TUESDAY	26	7	5	7	7
WEDNESDAY	27	8	5	7	7

Days 13 Hours long, the 4th.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published May 12, 1768.  
Flour at 19/3 per Ct.A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.  
10 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to  
weigh 12 1/2 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. 9d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour	18s. 6d.	Pork	80s. 0d.
Brown Bread	19s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 3d.
West-India Rum	3s. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£1 0s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	15s. 0d.	Nut Wood	28s. 0d.
Molasses	15s. 1d.	Oak	18s. 0d.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Reward.

Whereas the Treasury in Perth-  
Amboy, was last Night broke open, and Seven  
Thousand Pounds carried off. A Reward of One Hundred  
Pounds shall be paid to any one whatsoever that will detect  
or discover the Thief, by me STEPHEN SKINNER.  
Perth-Amboy, July 22, 1768. 34 34West Chester } TO BE SOLD, at Public Vendue, on  
County, } Friday the Twenty-sixth Day of Aug-  
at the House of William Sutton in Memaroneck,  
at one o'Clock, in the Afternoon.By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, the  
Farm of Gilbert Willett, situate, lying, and being at Me-  
maroneck, in West Chester County, on which there is a good  
House and Barn, and a Mill erected on a good Stream, con-  
taining about One Hundred and Twenty Acres, be the same  
more or less; seized and taken in Execution, at the Suit of  
Joseph Dwight. The Conditions of Sale will be made known  
at the Time and Place of Sale, by ISAAC WILLETT, Sheriff.Just published and to be sold at the Printing-Offices in Beaver-  
Street, and at the Exchange. Price 1s.A LETTER to the UNCONVERTED,  
By PHILANTHROPOS.  
ALSO, Price 6d.THE POWER and GRAN-  
DEUR of GREAT BRITAIN, founded on THE  
LIBERTY of the COLONIES, and the MISCHIEFS attend-  
ing the Taxing them by Act of PARLIAMENT, DEMON-  
STRATED.—Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti: Si non, his utere mecum.

## B O O K S.

Just imported (via Boston) and to be sold by

GARRAT NOEL,

Next Door to the Merchant's Coffee-House, viz.

YORICK's Sentimental Journey.

Garrick's Clandestine Marriage. Lord Baltimore's  
Trial. Dr. Tiffot on Health. The Vicar of Wakefield.  
The Life of Dr. Doddridge. Fosdyce's Sermons to young  
Women. Mayhew's Sermons to young Men. Dr. Withers-  
poon's Works. Gurnall's Christian Armour. Harwood's  
Translation of the New-Testament. Harwood's Introduc-  
tion to the Study and Knowledge of the New-Testament.  
The History of Belshazzar, by M. Marmontel. Marmontel's  
Tales. The Messiah. Lock on Government. Lock on Edu-  
cation. Haweis's Expounder of the Bible. Nugent's Tra-  
vels, &c.ALSO, just published,  
The Diffident Gentleman's Answer to Mr. White's Three  
Letters. 34 37ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate  
of William Walton, Esq; deceased, are re-  
quested to bring in their Accounts, that they may be  
adjusted; and those who are any Ways indebted to  
said Estate, are desired to discharge the same, to  
WILLIAM WALTON, } Executors  
JACOB WALTON, }TO BE SOLD,  
A Likely Negro Fellow, about  
32 Years of Age, he has been used to tend a Mason,  
and is well recommended for his sobriety and honesty:—  
Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 34 38To be sold at public Vendue, on Monday the 15th of August next,  
on the Premises;

A Farm, containing

110 Acres of Land, situate at  
Rynbeck, in Dutchess County, within  
Half a mile of Altopus Ferry, late the  
Property of Isaac Kip deceased, in a  
Neighbourhood where there is a good  
Market for all kind of Produce. On  
said Farm is a good large Stone House, a large Dutch Barn,  
a young Orchard; also a number of other Fruit Trees. The  
Land exceeds most all in the said County for bearing all Kind of  
Grain, and may be made to yield 80 Loads of Hay per year  
chiefly clover; is well watered, and Wood sufficient for said  
Farm. Also, a Stream for either Saw or Grist-mill, which  
may be built at the River. and is a public Place for either  
Merchant or Tradesman, as it is the Landing for Boats from  
New-York. Good Security will be taken for a considerable  
Part of the Purchase Money. Conditions of Sale shall be  
known at the Day of Sale. 32

## TO BE SOLD,



BY Public Vendue, on

the 18th Day of August next, at three  
o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of  
John Bollins, in Pennytown, in West  
New-Jersey: A certain Plantation, contain-  
ing about 100 Acres of Land, one half  
whereof is cleared and 10 Acres is good mowable Meadow,  
and as much more may be made: The Upland is very fertile,  
and the whole under good Fence, there are two Tenements  
on the Place, The first has a Dwelling-House, partly framed  
and partly built of Stone, of the Dimensions of 26 Feet by  
42, with a Piazza. A new built frame Barn, of 22 Feet by  
30; a large Orchard of 5 or 600 Apple Trees, this Part is  
in the Tenure of Philip Peters, at the yearly Rent of £. 40.  
and the other Part is in the Tenure of James Yates, at £. 6.  
per Annum, The unimproved is well timbered, with Hickory,  
black and white Oak, &c. The Place is 12 Miles from Tren-  
ton and 18 from Brunswick, about a Quarter of a Mile from  
the great Road between the said Towns, and very near to  
several Grist Mills and Places of Worship. One half of the  
purchase Money to be paid in three Months after Sale, when  
a good Title will be made for the Residue; the Purchaser  
may have a Year's Credit, on paying Interest and giving Se-  
curity. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place  
aforesaid, by  
JOHN JONES, } Fees in Trust for the  
JOSEPH POTTS, } Use of the Creditors of  
Nehemiah Stoute.

33 36

Treasury-Office, N. York, June 22, 1768.

AS very little Notice has been  
taken of the Treasurer's Re-  
quest of the 29th of February last;  
desiring all Persons indebted for  
Duties due to this Colony, to pay  
the same: He will therefore be un-  
der a Necessity of commencing Suits  
against all Persons in Arrear, unless  
they prevent such disagreeable  
Steps by a speedy Payment of the  
said Duties. 30 35

## The New-York Paper Manufactory.

Ready Money for clean Linen Rags, may be had of JOHN  
KEATING, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip.All those who have the Welfare of  
the Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider the  
Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and  
how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen  
Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise  
useless; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much  
for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can  
be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Pu-  
blic in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so  
as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for  
our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Pro-  
vince the Sum of Money, which are annually remitted for  
this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are  
entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here,  
Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money  
still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that  
all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which  
evidently appears will be of public Utility.N. B. As the Paper Mill is now completed, those who have  
Rags by them, are requested to bring them in, and all Per-  
sons who want to be supplied with Paper of this Manufac-  
ture, are desired to send their Orders to John Keating, which  
shall be completed as fast as possible.  
New-York, July 1768. 33—By Captain M Cutchon arrived at Philadelphia,  
from Belfast; and Capt. Sheldon arrived here  
from South-Carolina, we have the following Ad-  
vices, viz.

LONDON, May 12.

YESTERDAY morning many publicans, and  
others, in Wapping and Rotherhithe, shut  
their houses, to avoid ill treatment from the mob.Yesterday, between seven and eight o'clock in the  
evening, a number of idle disorderly fellows marched  
from the Borough thro' the city to Westminster, one  
of whom, who was carried in a chair on Mens shoul-  
ders, had a gibbet, with a boot hung to it, and a  
yellow petticoat fastened to his back; they stopped  
all coaches to beg money, and greatly terrified the  
shop-keepers, who thought it most prudent to shut  
up their shops as fast as they could to prevent being  
insulted.Yesterday part of the regiment of horse, called the  
Oxford Blues, arrived at Barnet, Highgate, &c. and  
will be followed in a few days by the whole of that  
corps, in order to be near town.There are two reserves of foot guards kept con-  
stantly on duty, to be ready on the shortest notice;  
one is posted in Hyde-park, where all the Officers  
are obliged at present to give their constant atten-  
dance.On Tuesday night some of the mob forcibly en-  
tered the shop of a gunsmith, in the Borough, where  
they seized and carried off some fire arms, which  
they charged, and fired at some of the horse grena-  
diers, two of them were wounded; after the fray  
was over, they returned the arms to the owner.Yesterday nine men, and two women, were com-  
mitted to the New-Gaol, Southwark, by Daniel  
Panton, and Thomas Marfon, Esquires, for being  
concerned in the riots at the King's Bench Prison.  
There are 22 of the rioters now in custody.The soldier who shot Mr. Allen's only son on  
Tuesday, quitted his rank, crossed the two high  
roads, pursued the young man down a lane into a  
cow-house, then levelled his piece, took aim, and  
shot him through the heart, and another soldier ran  
his bayonet into his shoulder. It is not yet certain  
by whose order he quitted his rank, or fired, or whe-  
ther he did both without order.On Tuesday evening last five persons, viz. three  
men and two women, were unhappily killed in St.  
George's fields, and some others were wounded.Tuesday night two women, big with child, were  
thrown down by the mob in St. George's fields, and  
trampled to death.On Tuesday night died an unfortunate woman,  
who was shot that day in St. George's fields.Wednesday one Redmond, a Journeyman Wea-  
ver, of Coverley's-fields, Spitalfields, who was  
wounded the day before in St. George's fields, by  
the musquetry, died in great agony, leaving a wife  
and ten children.A master baker at Coventry, was one of the un-  
fortunate persons shot on Tuesday near the King's  
Bench Prison.When the prisoners concerned in the murder of  
Mr. Allen, were going to New-Gaol last night, it  
was with the greatest difficulty imaginable the po-  
pular were prevented from tearing them to pieces,  
vowing with great vehemence, that they would im-  
mediately hang them out of the way, and not wait  
for any point of evasion or deceit whatever.

A certain Ensign, we hear has absconded.

This morning the small field-pieces, and other  
arms belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company,  
were removed from their Armoury in the Artillery-  
ground, to the Tower, for fear of any seizure thereof  
being made by the populace.May 13. A Warrant was issued on Wednesday  
by the Coroner for Surry, for apprehending one  
of the officers of the guards, who had absconded, he standing accused,  
upon the inquisition that day taken, with the wilful  
murder of William Allen, the younger.Last Sunday there was no less than forty noble coaches  
at the King's Bench, the proprietors of which were  
Mr. Wilkes.



St. James's, May 4. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to order the Rt. Hon. the Lord High Chancellor, to issue writs for proroguing the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which were appointed to meet on Friday the 13th of this instant May, to Friday the 22d day of July next.

May 11. Yesterday morning a great body of people assembled at the King's Bench Prison, in expectation, as it's said, that Mr. Wilkes was to go from thence to the parliament-house, and designed to convey him thither. They demanded him at the prison, and grew very tumultuous, whereupon the riot act was begun to be read, but they threw stones and brick bats while it was reading, when a young fellow, son of the master of the Horsehoe public house, being singled out, was pursued by one of the soldiers, and shot dead on the spot. Soon after this the crowd increasing, an additional number of the guards was sent for, who marched thither, and also a party of horse grenadiers; when the riot continuing, the mob were fired upon by the soldiers, and, it is said, 5 or 6 were killed on the spot and 15 wounded. Two women were among the wounded, one of whom died in the evening, and the other 'tis thought will not survive.

On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, a number of people again assembled before the Mansion-house in a riotous manner, broke four of the large lamps, and about 20 panes of glass. Four of the rioters were taken into custody, and committed.

May 13. The mob was very great in the city on Wednesday night, and the inhabitants in Cornhill, and as far as Whitechapel, were obliged to illuminate.

On Saturday a great body of sailors met in St. George's fields, and went to St. James's, with colours flying, drums beating, and fifes playing, and presented a petition to his Majesty, setting forth the hardships they at present labour under on account of the smallness of their wages, and praying relief.

Carlisle House, May 14. Yesterday Morning, about Ten o'clock, died here, after a long and painful illness, her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa Anne, his Majesty's second Sister, to the great Grief of their Majesties, and all the Royal Family.

Public thanks are ordered to be given in the most respectable manner to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for his vigilance and assiduity in endeavouring to suppress all riots and tumults within his Lordship's jurisdiction.

No motion has yet been made concerning Mr. Wilkes in a great assembly.

We are assured there is nothing done yet in a certain popular gentleman's affairs, and it is uncertain when there will.

Yesterday being the last day of the term, Mr. Serjeant Glyn moved the Court of King's Bench Westminster, before Lord Mansfield and the rest of the judges, to admit Mr. Wilkes to bail till next term; and after hearing several learned arguments, the Court were of opinion it could not be done.

Yesterday a large body of sailors assembled in Stepney-fields, and proceeded through the city, to petition the Parliament, for regulating their wages, by an act for that purpose, like other trades. They were very orderly and regular in their proceedings, and had six flags in front, three in the centre, and two in the rear; and several ringleaders with boatswains whistles interspersed throughout, which answered one another, and regulated the whole body. One of their chiefs, before they set out, addressed them, and recommended peace and good order; he also expressed his sorrow at seeing many of them with large sticks in their hands, on which some hundred sticks were immediately thrown away.

It is said that one principal matter, which the sailors want regulated is that their allowance shall be fixed for the voyage, and not be in the power of the captain to turn them off abroad, when in a strange country.

Tuesday night a great mob of people assembled at an eminent distiller's, in the Borough, and drank and destroyed a great quantity of rum, brandy, gin, &c. and knocked several of the heads of the casks in, and did other damage. A constable took up four men, who were so intoxicated, that they could not go away.

It is said, that the work of every journeyman gunsmith, out of the Tower, done or undone, is called in, for fear it should fall into desperate hands.

This day there was a meeting of the merchants at the King's Arms tavern Cornhill, when they came to a resolution not to comply with the demands of the sailors, and resolved to apply to the government for protection.

The Cumberland election is upon a moderate estimate supposed to have cost 250,000 l.

Thursday an order was issued for all the gunsmiths who are employed by the Board of Ordnance, to send the work they have in their hands finished or unfinished, into the Tower. And in case those for the East-India company were inclined to lodge theirs in the same place, by way of security, directions would be given for their reception, so that the gunsmiths business is at present put a stop to.

We hear that healing and conciliating measures are adopted by government, for the general good of the people, as well as preserving due respect and decorum of the laws of the kingdom. The public may be satisfied, as far as human wisdom will admit, every prudent step necessary thereto is now in agitation.

It is said a military officer is gone to France.

Orders are said to be sent down to Sheerness, &c. for several men of war's tenders to be manned for the guard-ships, to protect the merchant vessels in the river, from the insults of the rioters.

The Portland, Captain Higgins, now ready to sail for South-Carolina, is among the ships that were unriggered and unmanned on Friday by the sailors; the Captain on Saturday sent his chief Mate to engage hands at any price, to navigate his vessel, that he might proceed on her voyage, but the sailors esteeming him a useful person for their purpose, have thought proper to detain him.

May 16. It is reported, that on Wednesday, a most audacious and treasonable paper was found stuck up with wafers on the walls of St. James's palace; and also the same night a letter was found on the back fence, of the same atrocious tendency; both which were brought to a general officer, who carried them to a great personage and audacious were using for discovering the seditious authors of them.

A few days since some of the sailors boarded several ships which had just come into the river, and took away all their men. They also stole the Gravesend boats; and will not suffer the ships to be rigged which they had before unriggered.

Saturday at noon the King's proclamation to prevent riots, tumults, &c. was publicly read by the Lord Mayor's Officers, at the gates of the Royal Exchange.

The King George packet, which arrived on Friday from Lisbon, brought dispatches to the Secretary of State's Office, from his Excellency William Henry Littleton, Esq; his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Portugal.

[The following is inserted by particular Desire.]  
From the CRAFTSMAN.  
PAGE NINETY-TWO.  
IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

MY Friend Alvarez (a Man not unknown to many here, by his frequent Journeys to England) did some time since make me a Present of a Persian Manuscript, which he met with while he follow'd the Fortunes of Meriwais. An exact Translation of the first Chapter has been made, at my Request, by the learned Mr. Solomon Negri, and is as follows:

The first Vision of CAMILICK.  
IN the Name of God, ever merciful, and of Haly his Prophet. I slept in the Plains of Bagdad, and I dreamed a Dream. I lifted my Eyes, and I saw a vast Field, pitch'd with the Tents of the mighty, and the strong ones of the Earth in Array of Battle. I observ'd the Arms and Ensigns of either Host. In the Banners of the one were pictur'd a Crown and Sceptre; and upon the Shields of the Soldiers were engraven Scourges, Chains, Iron Maces, Axes, and all kinds of Instruments of Violence. The Standards of the other bore the Crown and Sceptre also; but the Devices on the Shields were the Balance, the Olive Wreath, the Plough Share, and other emblematical Figures of Justice, Peace, Law, and Liberty. Between these two Armies, I saw a King come forth, and sign a large Roll of Parchment; at which loud Shouts of Acclamation were heard from every Quarter. The Roll itself flew up into the Air, and appear'd over their Heads, encompassed with Rays of Glory. I observ'd that where ever the second Army moved, this glorious Apparition attended them; or rather the Army seem'd only to move, as That guided or directed. Soon after, I saw both these Hosts engaged, and the whole Face of the Land overspread with Blood. I saw the King, who had sign'd and broken that sacred Charter, drink out of a golden Cup, fall into Convulsions, gasp and die.

I then saw another King take his Place, who, in the most solemn manner, engaged to make the Words contain'd in the Roll the Guide of his Actions; but notwithstanding this, I saw both Armies again encounter. I saw the King a Prisoner. I saw his Son relieve him, and I saw the Chiefs of the other Army put to Death. Yet that victorious Son himself bow'd his Head to the Parchment; which now appear'd with fuller Lustre than before. Several other Battles ensued, with vast Slaughter on both Sides; during which the celestial Volume was sometimes clouded over; but still again exerted its Rays, and after every Cloud appear'd the brighter. I observ'd those Heroes, who fought beneath it, tho' ever so unfortunate, not once to abate their Courage, while they had the least Glimpse of that heavenly Apparition in their View, and even those, whom I saw overthrown, pierced with ghastly Wounds, and panting in Death, resign'd their Lives in Smiles, and with Eyes cast up to that glorious Object. At last the long Contention ceased. I beheld both Armies unite and move together under the same divine Influence. I saw one King twelve Times bow down before the bright Phenomenon; which from thence forward spread a Light over the whole Land; and, descending nearer to the Earth, the Beams of it grew so warm as it approach'd, that the Hearts of the Inhabitants leap'd for Joy. The Face of War was no more. The same Fields, which had so long been the Scene of Death and Desolation, were now cover'd with golden Harvests. The Hills were clothed with Sheep. The Woods sung with Gladness. Plenty laugh'd in the Valleys. Industry, Commerce, and Liberty danced hand in hand thro' the Cities.

While I was delighting myself with this amiable Prospect, the Scene entirely changed. The Fields and Armies vanished; and I saw a large and magnificent Hall, resembling the great Divan or Council of the Nation. At the upper End of it, under a Canopy, I beheld the sacred Covenant shining as the Sun. The Nobles of the Land were there assembled. They prostrated themselves before it, and they sung an Hymn. "Let the Heart of the King be glad; for his People are happy! May the Light of the Covenant be a Lanthorn to the Feet of the Judges; for by this shall they separate Truth from Falshood. O Innocence rejoice! for by this Light shalt thou walk in Safety; nor shall the Oppressor take hold on thee. O Justice be exceeding glad! for by this Light all thy Judgments shall be decreed with Wisdom; nor shall any Man say thou hast erred. Let the Hearts of all the People be glad! for this have their Grandfathers died; in

this have their Fathers rejoiced; and in this may their Posterity rejoice ever more!"

Then all the Rulers took a solemn Oath to preserve it inviolate and unchanged, and to sacrifice their Lives and their Fortunes, rather than suffer themselves or their Children to be deprived of so invaluable a Blessing.

After this, I saw another and larger Assembly come forward in the Hall, and join the first. These paid the same Adorations to the Covenant; took the same Oath; they sung the same; and added a solemn Form of Imprecation to this Effect. "Let the Words of the Roll be for ever in our Eyes, and graven on our Hearts; and, accursed be he, who layeth Hands on the same. Accursed be he, who shall remove this Writing from the People; or who shall hide the Law thereof from the King. Let that Man be cut off from the Earth. Let his Riches be scatter'd as the Dust." Let his Wife be the Wife of the People. Let not his first-born be rank'd among the Nobles. Let his Palaces be destroy'd. Let his Gardens be as a Desert, having no Water. Let his Horses and his Horsemen be overthrown; and let his Dogs devour their Carcasses!"—In the midst of these Execrations enter'd a Man, dress'd in a plain Habit, with a Purse of Gold in his Hand. He threw himself forward into the Room, in a bluff, ruffianly Manner. A Smile, or rather a Sneer, sat on his Countenance. His Face was bronzed over with a Glare of Confidence. An arch Malignity leer'd in his Eye. Nothing was so extraordinary as the Effect of this Person's Appearance. They no sooner saw him, but they all turn'd their Faces from the Canopy, and fell prostrate before him. He trod over their Backs, without any Ceremony, and march'd directly up to the Throne. He open'd his Purse of Gold; which he took out in Handfuls, and scatter'd amongst the Assembly. While the greater Part were engaged in scrambling for these Pieces, he seiz'd, to my inexpressible Surprise, without the least Fear, upon the sacred Parchment itself. He rumpled it rudely up, and cram'd it into his Pocket. Some of the People began to murmur. He threw more Gold, and they were pacified. No sooner was the Parchment taken away, but in an Instant I saw half the august Assembly in Chains. Nothing was heard thro' the whole Divan, but the Noise of Fetters, and Clank of Irons. I saw Pontiffs in their ecclesiastical Habits, and Senators, clad in Ermine, linked together like the most ignominious Slaves. Terror and Amazement were imprest on every Countenance, except on that of some few, to whom the Man continued dispersing his Gold. This he did, till his Purse became empty. Then he dropt it; but then too, in the very same Moment, he himself dropt with it to the Ground. That and the Date of his Power at once expired. He sunk, and sunk for ever. The radiant Volume again rose; again shone out, and re-assumed its Place above the Throne; the Throne, which had been darkened all this Time, was now filled with the Effulgence of the Glory, which darted from it. Every Chain dropped off in an Instant. Every Face regained its former Cheerfulness. Heaven and Earth resounded with Liberty! Liberty! and the HEART OF THE KING WAS GLAD WITHIN HIM.

The Brig Nassau, Capt. Prince, arrived at Besh, brings Advice from London, to the 25th of May, among which are the following:

L O N D O N, May 12.  
THE Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to appoint John Potts, Esq; to be Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec.

Yesterday an inquest was taken by the Coroner for Surry, on the body of William Allen, one of the unhappy persons who was shot near St. George's fields; when the verdict given by the Jury was, that Donald MacLayn was guilty of wilful Murder, and two other persons of aiding and abetting thereto. They were committed to the King's Bench Prison.

May 18. Alexander Gordon, Esq, of Glasgow, in North Briton, is appointed Agent for all the forces, stationed at Nova Scotia, &c. in America.

All the Soldiers concerned in the death of Mr. Allen, junr. in the late riots, are admitted to bail.

May 21. A change in the A—— is confidently talked of, and will take place soon.

They write from Edinburgh, that on Saturday morning last, about four o'clock a detachment of the regiment in the castle marched out to the Wellward, in order to quell the disturbances which have happened to the colliers refusing to work till their wages be heightened.

Yesterday the Right Hon. George Greenville, Esq; set out for his seat at Wooton in Oxfordshire, for the summer season.

Yesterday upwards of one thousand glass grinders, from Southwark and other parts, went in a body to Palace Yard, Westminster, in order to petition for an augmentation of their wages.

A letter from Bristol, dated March 14, says, Yesterday morning a body of sailors, to the amount of about 20, made a movement on the Quay, and visited several ships, with a design to persuade others



to join them in a demand of raising their wages from 25s. to 30s. per month; but prevailed on no more than to make the number 40. In the afternoon they attempted the same thing, and some of them went on board the ship Colston, then going down the river, bound for Barbados, and endeavoured to bring the people to join them, and not go in the ship without advanced wages; whereupon many people were gathered together, and several merchants; when, after persuasive arguments to the one, and threats to the others if they broke the peace, they dispersed, the merchants being determined not to submit to such illegal proceedings."

May 24. The Edinburgh Evening Courant has the following extract of a letter from London, dated May 14.—"I have the pleasure to acquaint you that we are at present greatly quieter than we have been for these ten days past; and it is to be hoped our disturbances will soon be at an end. The spirited conduct of the Lord Mayor has greatly contributed to this salutary effect; and the approbation he has received, both from the King and —, has probably damped the spirits of those secret abettors of riot, to whom I am afraid most of the late shameful proceedings may be attributed. The story of Allen, the young man unfortunately shot by the soldier, is now talked of in a different manner. From the evidence laid before the Coroner, it appears he was greatly to blame. As to Mr. W—, nothing more transpires about him."

The House of Lords and commons have adjourned until Thursday the 2d. of June.

It is said a great person in the law has hit upon an expedient, agreeable to the constitution, which will settle the affair of Mr. W—, and soon be put in execution.

'Tis said that the public prints are constantly laid before a great law Officer, and we hear that tho' no infringement is made on the freedom of the press, the licentiousness of it will be punished with the utmost severity.

Letters from Paris say, that they are fitting out with great diligence at Antibes and Toulon two men of war, two frigates, four xebecs, and a sufficient number of vessels, for transporting 10,000 troops to Corsica.

The late attempt to increase the military force in Ireland has given, we are told, general dissatisfaction to the whole kingdom. Terrible riots at Dublin, &c.

May 25. By his Majesty's ship Dolphin, newly arrived from a voyage round the world, we hear that they have discovered a new island in the South seas, large, fertile, and extremely populous.—They took possession of it in his Majesty's name, and called it KING GEORGE'S LAND. It lies about 20 degrees Southern latitude.

B O S T O N, July 25.

Messieurs Edes & Gill,

Please to give the following a Place in your next, and you'll oblige, Your's, M. M.

HOWEVER meanly some People may think about the Populace or Mob of a Country, it is certain, that the Power or Strength of every FREE Country depends entirely upon the Populace; and by their Affections only it is, that the Magistrates can be protected and supported, in the exercise of that Power which the People have entrusted them with: The Governors and People, of any single Town or Province, may sometimes differ in their Sentiments, and the People may be kept in Obedience to their Governors, or at least prevented from breaking out in any Violence, either by the Hopes that the Community will do them Justice, or by the Fears, that the rest of the Community would join together against them, and punish them, if they should commit any Violences against their Magistrates; but when this happens to be the Case of a whole Country, when the Governors and the People in general are of different Sentiments, when the People, either openly or secretly, rejoice at the Disappointments their Governors meet with, the Liberties of that Country must be at an End, or their Government must be speedily changed; for it is impossible for those Governors, who are hated by the People, to support themselves by the People; they must look out for some foreign, or for some artificial Aid, they must provide for supporting and protecting themselves, either by foreign Alliances, or by standing mercenary Armies; and if they can support themselves by either of these Methods, the Liberties of the People are SURELY AT AN END.

A Vessel arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth, which left the 20th of May, and informs that the Packet for New-York fail'd the Day before them.

N E W - Y O R K, August 4.

The Printer is desired to communicate the following HINT to the PUBLIC.

THE great Scarcity of small Change in this City, occasions much Trouble and loss of Time, while Perhaps a whole Neighbourhood is troubled to change a Bill or a Dollar, which sometimes cannot be effected; and thus both Buyer and Seller are disappointed.

To remedy this Disadvantage, If a sufficient Quantity of small Tickets from Three Pence to Nine Pence Value were issued and signed by a certain Number of Gentlemen of known Estates in this City, I make no Doubt of their passing currently, as such do in one or more neighbouring Governments: This Scheme it is thought would be no Disadvantage to those Gentlemen, and would be of great Benefit to the City and Country in general.

We are inform'd that Major Rogers is carried to Montreal for Trial of the Crimes laid to his Charge. It is reported that his unfortunate Wife was lately at Schenectady, on her Way to her Friends.

We hear from Boston, that most if not all of the Towns whose Representatives voted for rescinding the Resolution of the former Assembly, agreeably to the Requisitions of the famous late circular Letter, have expressed great Disapprobation of the Votes of their said Representatives, and high Approbation of the Conduct of the Patriotic 92. Several of the Absent Members have expressed great Concern that they were not present at the important Crisis, and have given the strongest Assurances, that they would have voted with the 92.

On the first of July came on in the High Court of Admiralty in Charles-Town, S. Carolina, before the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq; sole Judge of that Court, the important Trial of the Ship Ann, seized for having taken non-enumerated Goods on board, before the Bond required by the Act of his present Majesty's Reign was given. After a fair and full Hearing, the Judge decreed Restitution of the Ship, and that each of the Parties should pay their own Costs. The Decree does great Honour to the Judge, but we have not Room to insert it here.

Circuit Courts are appointed to be held as follow.

At the Court House at Flatbush, for King's County, on Thursday the first Day of September next.

At the Court House at Jamaica, for Queen's County, on Tuesday, the sixth Day of September next.

At the Court House in Suffolk County, for Suffolk County, on Tuesday the Thirteenth Day of September next.

At the Court House at the White Plains, for the County of Westchester, on Tuesday the Twentieth Day of September.

The Address of the Lords and Commons, and several other Articles, omitted for Want of Room, will be in our next.

A R R I V A L S from New-York at

Charles-Town, A Schooner, and jail'd for St. Augustine, (Geo. Mills, Esq; one of the Inspectors General of the Customs in America, arrived there in the said Schooner.)

The Bay, The Captains, Shouls, Pool, Stout, Palmer, Rogers, and Alexander, and at Lisbon, Capt. Waldron, very leaky.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Bumper, Fowkes, from Madeira and Coracoa. Conway, Keith, Lisbon, Polly, Shand, St. Eustatia. Margaret, Craig, Honduras. Betty, Lightbourn, St. Croix. Ranger, M'Culloch, Maryland. Liberty, Sheldon, South-Carolina. John and Sarah, Holman, Newfoundland.

Outwards.—John and Sarah, Holman, for Newfoundland. Bumper, Fowkes, Coracoa. Sally, Hutchings; and Conway, Keith, Madeira. Defiance, Tillinghast, Rhode-Island.

Cleared.—King George, Devereux, to Honduras Bay. Chamberlain, Dean, Jamaica. Charming Polly, Montgomery, St. Eustatia. Industry, Davison, Granada. Two Sisters, Bedlow, St. Croix. Sidney, Oliver; and Anson, Winants, North-Carolina. Dolphin, Langworthy; and Providence Packet, Collard, Rhode-Island. David, Henshaw, Tobago. Hannah, Bailey, Newfoundland. Ranger, M'Culloch, Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the Printer of this Paper, at the Desire of many of his Subscribers, undertook to republish Half a Sheet weekly of the Papers called the American Whig, and others relating to that Controversy, and proposed to his then Customers, that for the first Half Year (that is the first 26th Half Sheets) those Papers should be sent them Gratis, and afterwards to be paid for (besides the News Paper) at the Rate of one Dollar for every Fifty-two Half Sheets. And whereas there are but a few more Half Sheets remaining to complete the Twenty-six proposed to be deliver'd Gratis.—This is to desire all those who choose to continue taking the said Whig Papers, at the above Rate, to let the Printer know it in Time, otherwise no more than the said Twenty-six Papers will be sent.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who write by the Post, are always to pay the Postage of their Letters to the PRINTER.

New-York, August 4, 1768.

This Day is published, and to be sold by GARRAT NOEL, (Price 8s. printed on a handsome Type, and neatly bound) a new Edition of a TREATISE CONCERNING RELIGIOUS AFFECTIONS,

In Three PARTS;

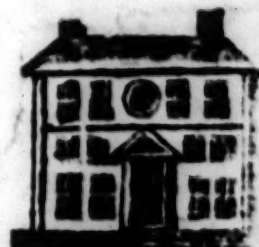
PART I. CONCERNING the Nature of the Affections, and their Importance in Religion.  
II. Shewing what are no certain Signs that religious Affections are gracious, or that they are not.  
III. Shewing what are distinguishing Signs of truly gracious and holy Affections.

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M. N. B. In this Edition the Notes are inserted at large, and the Errors of a former one are carefully corrected.

WHEREAS John Sloan, my Apprentice, has lately misbehaved, threatened to leave my Service, and I have Reason to apprehend intends to do as he has said, These are therefore to desire that no Person will entertain, harbour, conceal, or carry off the said Apprentice, as they will answer it at their Peril. And if he makes the Attempt to go off, any Person bringing him back to me or confining him, giving me proper Notice, shall be entitled to Three Dollars Reward. He is a well set young Man of about 19 Years and a Half old, five Feet 6 Inches high; stoops in the Shoulders, dark brown Complexion, short curl'd dark Hair, has a down serious Look, slow of Speech and of few Words, and commonly wears a dark brown Waistcoat without Sleeves.

JAMES SLOAN,

35 38 Near Mr. Jarvis's, in French-Church Street.



## THE House and Lot of

land, lately belonging to Isaac Lyon of Newark, deceased; the lot contains about six acres of land, and has upon it, an orchard of ninety apple trees, now in the prime of bearing; a dwelling house, with three fire-places, a large barn almost new, with good stables; a large still-house, with two stills, good worms and conveniences for distilling cider; situate in the town of Newark, about half a mile from the noted tavern kept by James Banks, and fronting the great road leading to Elizabeth-Town. Any person inclining to purchase the same, by applying to Samuel Hayes at Newark, may know the conditions of sale, or to John and Mattanah Lyon, at Morris-Town, who will give an indisputable title to the same. Newark, August 2d, 1768. 35 40

## NEW FOUNDLAND,

In the OUT-WARD of the City of NEW-YORK, The PUBLIC are desired to take NOTICE, THAT John Taylor, of that Part of the said Place, known by the Name of the Glass-house, has for the Convenience of those Ladies and Gentlemen, who shall think proper to favour him with their Commands; procured a commodious Stage Waggon, with good and quiet Horses, with a careful Driver, which he proposes through their Assistance, to cause to be drove every Day (beginning the 1st Inst.) punctually at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, from the House of Mr. Vandenberg, Stable-Keeper, in the Fields, near St. Paul's, to the Glass-house aforesaid, and to return back to the said Mr. Vandenberg, immediately after the Sun sets, at the small Rate of One Shilling and Six-pence, each Passenger. As many Gentlemen have received great Benefit from Bathing in the Salt Water at the above Place early in the Morning, the said Waggon, on Notice being left at Mr. Vandenberg's the over Night, will always be ready to set out any Time in the Morning, appointed for that Purpose. 35 38

## Henry Brabazon,

Silk-dier and Dry-scourer, from Europe, late from Philadelphia, now residing at the Sign of the Hand and Brush, in the Widow Hay's House Golden-Hill, opposite the Harp and Crown.

DIES Saxon greens and Saxon blues; also cotton, woollen or linen, died a good blue, or several other colours; and retrieves and re-dies scarlets damaged at sea or otherwise: He likewise cleans gentlemen and ladies clothes, scarlet roqueleaus, long and short cloaks, silver orris and brocades, without damaging the ground or flower, in as neat a manner as those done in London. He also dyes and cleans plain and flower'd velvets, and raises the pile again; takes mildews from goods damaged by salt water, or otherwise, and dyes cotton velvet as fine a black, and to as good perfection, as those in Manchester; takes out cat-plis, lime-burn, lime juice, pitch, paint, tar and turpentine, from any garment: Also scours and dyes buckskins and buckskin breeches of various colours.—He buys old gold or silver lace, or any thing of that kind, and gives the best price. N. B. As he has all things ready and fit for the business, his customers may depend upon having their work done with dispatch and fidelity, &c. &c. He intends soon to print cotton and linen for curtains, or the like.

The said BRABAZON cures the STONE and GRAVEL in a short space of time, also relaxes and restores sinews that are shrunk and contracted, by ulceration, long confinement in bed, &c. provided the leaders are not cut. 35 38



**Be New-York Air Furnace Company,**  
have for Sale at their Foundry, a large Assortment of the following cast Iron Ware, which is allowed by proper Judges to be equal if not superior to any made in Europe or America, viz.

**POTTS, kettles, skillets and tea**  
kettles, stew and pie pans, pot ash kettles and coolers, sugar boilers large kettles, used in the whale fishery, rollers for sugar works and malt mills; forge hammers and anvils, perpetual ovens, Bath stoves, square and round stoves for work-shops or ship's cabins, &c. ships' cabooses, mill round, and gudgeons, mortars and pestles; iron dogs, hatters' basons, cart, waggon and chair boxes of all sizes; half hundreds and smaller weights, iron bars for sugar houses and other uses, girdles, large screws for spermaceti works—large plates to cover the whole bottom of the oven, with a rim round the edge, for calcining pot ash; fullers plates, boiling plates, figured and plain chimney backs, jamb plates, and layers agreeable to any pattern that shall be left at the foundry, or with GILBERT FORBES, RICHARD SMARPE, or PETER T. CURTENIUS.

N. B. A black-smith, who understands his business it wanting.



**TO be sold, on Thursday**

the fifteenth day of September next, the dwelling-house of John Wright, late of Flushing, deceased, with three rooms on the lower floor, and three above stairs, with three fire-places below stairs, with a garden, kitchen, dairy house, two barns, a chair house, cow-house and barrack and a well, handy by the door, with twenty acres of good level land, part orcharding, and mowed yearly, lying within less than a mile of Flushing town landing, and also three acres and a half of good salt meadow, with eighteen square rods of up-land adjoining, lying within less than a mile from said place; and also fifteen acres and an half of good timber land; and a negro woman, and several clocks watches, and sundry other things; the vendue to be held at the premises in Flushing. And also two houses and lots of land in New-York, being in Duke-Street, one wherein Sarah Pinto, now lives, and the other wherein the Widow Copp, now lives, almost opposite one to the other; and also one lot of land in New-York, lying near the fields, which said two tenements and lot of land, is to be sold on the premises, at public vendue, on Thursday the 30th day of October next, the vendue to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on said days, both in Flushing and New-York, where the conditions of sale will be seen. And also all those who are indebted to said estate, either by bond, bill, note, or book debts, are desired to come to James Buvelot, of New-York, or to John Field, jun. of Flushing, and discharge the same to prevent trouble; and likewise all those who have any just Demands against the said estate, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be settled.

JAMES BUVELOT, } Executors.  
JOHN FIELD, jun. }

**Richard Norris, Stay-Maker,**

FROM LONDON:

**MAKES all sorts of stays & jumps,**

turned and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waist-coats, German jackets, slips after the newest and best manner, and at the most reasonable Rates: Any ladies uneasy in their shape, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses inclined to calfs or rifies in the hips or shoulders, he likewise prevents by methods approved of by the Society of stay-makers in London: He acquires the first fashions of the court of London by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction both in England and in this city with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction, as he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said NORRIS, cuts whale-bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price; he returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion.—He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be found next door to the late Mayor, opposite Mr. Lott's, in Smith-street, New-York.

To be SOLD,

**A Complete Stocking Weavers'**

Frame;—Inquire of Lodewick Bamber, in Chapel-Street.

N. B. Said Bamber has also to let at a very reasonable Rate, a House, Slaughter-House, Stable, Sheep-Pasture, &c. situate on Long-Island, and is very convenient for a Butcher, or any other Family.

**FEVER POWDERS,**

**RECOMMENDED by the Proprie-**

tor, for the Removal of all Kinds of Fevers, as a Remedy which in a Practice of Twenty-five Years, he has never known to fail.

N. B. Some of the above Powders may be had at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, at Two Shillings a Paper, with Directions, four Papers are sufficient to complete a Cure. On due Proof within one Month, that they fail of their Effect, the Money to be returned.

**RUN away on Thursday last, the**

7th Instant, from the Subscriber in Hides-Town, New-Jersey, an indentured Servant Man, Robert McCormack, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, about 25 Years of Age, has black Hair, and a down look; had on and took with him, an old red Duffle Great Coat, one Tow and one Check Flannel Shirt, 1 Pair of Osnaburg Trowsers, one Pair of old Shoes, and a felt Hat.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, giving proper Notice, shall have Forty Shillings Reward and all reasonable Charges all Master's of Vessels and others, are warned not to carry off, harbour, or conceal the said Servant as they would avoid a Prosecution. (S133) ROBERT PRAXSON.

**VAUX HALL GARDENS.**

**MR. FRANCIS begs Leave to**

acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and the Public in general; That on Monday next, and every Day after, (Sunday excepted) from eight in the Morning till ten at Night, (at Four Shillings each Person) may be seen at the Garden, in a large commodious Room, genteelly fitted for the Purpose, a Group of Magnificent WAX FIGURES, "Ten in Number," rich and elegantly dressed, according to the ancient Roman, and present Mode; which Figures, bear the most striking Resemblance of real Life, and represent the great Roman General PUBLIUS SCIPIO, who conquered the City of Carthage, standing by his Tent pitched in a Grove of Trees, (among which are some of different Fruits, very natural) attended by his Life Guards; with the King, the young Prince, and Princess, and other great Personages brought before the General, who were taken Prisoners in the City. Also there are several very masterly Pieces of Grotto-Work, and Flowers, composed of various Shells, &c. The Whole affording a very agreeable Entertainment, and are declared by those who have seen Figures of the like Kind, much admired in LONDON and PARIS, to be no Way inferior.

P. S. A more particular Description, will be ready on Monday to be delivered at the Gardens.

Tea, Coffee, Mead Cakes, &c. as usual.

New-York, June 10, 1768.

**WHEREAS by an Advertisement**

of the Trustees appointed by a Law of this Colony to settle the Estate of Abraham De Peyster, Esq; deceased, inserted in this Paper some Time past; all Persons indebted to said Estate were desired to make speedy Payment to John Cruger, one of the Trustees of which, proper Notice has not been taken: Public Notice is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to said Estate, that unless Payment is made forthwith, their Bonds, Notes, or Accounts, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

**PUBLIC Notice is hereby given,**

That the Sale of the Lands, lying on the Mohawk River, near Anthony's Nose, in the County of Albany, lately belonging to the Estate of Abraham De Peyster, Esq; deceased, and now vested in the Hands of Trustees, by Act of General-Assembly, for the Use of the Colony of New York; is postponed to the first Day of September next, when they will peremptorily be sold at the House of Richard Cartwright, Inn-keeper, in the City of Albany.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1768.

**THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to**

acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed into that large and commodious Inn, situated in Third-street, (between Market and Arch-streets) for some time known by the name of the BULL'S HEAD, (but is now called the BUNCH OF GRAPES) where he purposes to keep a genteel HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, for travellers and others, who may depend on the best fare and civeliest treatment, as it will be his constant endeavour to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who shall favour him with their custom.

He has furnished his house with the best liquors, as well as every other requisite suitable to his design; and has also prepared STABLES and SHEDS (which are as good as any in this province) for the reception of HORSES and CARRIAGES, which shall be taken the utmost care of.

His house is very well calculated for an Inn, and has the advantage of an elegant and spacious room for the accommodation of large companies, who may have occasion to meet on business or recreation.

When it is considered that Third-street is becoming one of the grandest avenues into this city,—that the house stands in the neighbourhood of many principal merchants and capital stores,—and that it is also very near the market, the propriety of a good Inn, in such a place will undoubtedly be generally allowed,—he therefore hopes that his endeavours to serve and oblige, will (by the generosity of the public) be attended with some benefit to himself.

JOSEPH F. DAVENPORT.

**At WILLIAMS'S STORE,**

In Broad-street, New-York, near the Exchange, facing the house of his Excellency Gen. GAGE, is now opening. A fresh and complete assortment of the following goods, in the greatest variety and newest patterns; lately imported in the last ships, and will be sold by the said WILLIAMS, at such prices as will, on inspection, convince all who understand goods, of his ability, and inclination not to be undersold:

**INDIA Chintz, printed cottons and**

chintz for gowns and furnitures, curious printed handkerchiefs with maps, hunting pieces, landscapes, sea pieces and India patterns; Gulick hollands, Scotch hollands, long lawns, taudem, double and quadruple Silecias, plain and flowered Silecia lawns, plain, striped and flowered lawns; gauzes and minionets, cambricks, muslins, Damascus's, burdets, ginghams, striped and check'd cottons and linsens of all breadths, furniture checks, Scotch check handkerchiefs; diaper and damask cloutings, napkinning and tabling of all sorts; Irish linsens of all breadths and prices, dowlas and sheetings, German dowlas, garlix, striped and figured dimities, counterpains and jeans, dyed jeans and pillows, black Manchester velvets, Russia diapers and towelling, Scotch oznaburghs, &c. &c. &c.

To be SOLD,

**By JOHN LAMB,**

At his House in King-Street, nearly opposite the

Honourable Joseph Read's, Esq;

**VERY elegant Purple, Red, Blue,**

and fancy ground, printed Linens, and Chintzes; Red, Purple, and Blue Linen Handkerchiefs, and Irish Linens.—Likewise the very best Tent Wine in Bottles, and excellent Shrub.

To all Persons interested in the Lands herein after mentioned.

**W**hereas a certain tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being to the north of Albany, on both sides of Hudson's-river, (beginning at the uppermost limits of the land, formerly bought by Gose Gersfen and Philip Peterse Schuyler, being a creek, called Teonandeeowa, which is the southernmost bounds of the said lands, and from thence up both sides of the river northerly, to a creek called Deonandeeowa, the land on the said creek included, keeping the same length on the west side of the river, and for running east and west into the woods, as far as the Indians' right and title to the within mentioned lands) was on the 4th day of November, in the year of our lord, 1584, under the great seal of the province of New-York, granted unto Cornelius Van Dyck, Jan Janzen Blecker, Peter Philipse Schuyler, Johannes Wendell, Dirk Wessels, David Schuyler and Robert Livingston; And whereas a division of part of the said tract of land, has been made by the said original proprietors above named on the 15th day of April, Anno Domini, 1645; and whereas also, another division has been made, of other part of the said tract or parcel of land, on the first day of June, Anno Domini, 1751; We the subscribers, being part owners of the said tract or parcel of land, granted as aforesaid, do (by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general assembly of this province of New-York, passed on the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1762, entitled, "an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents, in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto:") hereby give notice, that Peter Lansingh, Esq; Naning Visscher and Philip Van Kessel, of the city of Albany, persons not interested in the said lands, are appointed commissioners to make partition of the remainder of all such lands, creeks, rivers and falls of water, (as is not already divided) and comprehended in the said abovementioned and described tract or parcel of land, excepting some part of the farm, now in possession of John O'Farrell, with its appurtenances, situate at Still-Water; and that the said commissioners will meet on the 5th day of August next ensuing the date hereof, at the house of Mr. Richard Cartwright, innholder, in the said city of Albany; and all persons interested in the said lands are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforesaid, for the purpose abovementioned.

Dated this 14th day of May, Anno Domini, 1768.

PHILIP SCHUYLER,  
JOHN R. BLECKER,  
JOHN GLEN,  
JACOB BLECKER.

24 37

**TO BE SOLD, By**  
**WILLETT TAYLOR,**

On CROMLIN'S-WHARF,

**A Few Pipes of London particular**

Wine, old and of extraordinary Quality, Tenerife, Lisbon, Red Port and Frontinac Wines; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Cherry ditto, Rum, Geneva; double and single refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado do. empty Bottles, empty Cases, Corks; choice Sallad Oil,—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Powder, Shot, Flax, Chocolate, Coffee, Pepper, Ham, —Hacket's best Bar Iron, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and retail.

He has to let, a Coach-house, with a Stable (large enough for four Horses) and Hay-loft, the Coach-house will serve for a large Store.—Also a Cellar to be let.

**NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.**



SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,  
OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1335.

[T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 4, 1768.]

B O S T O N, July 18.

The following is a Copy of a LETTER wrote by the House of Representatives, in the last Session of the General Assembly, and since transmitted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, occasioned by his Lordship's extraordinary Letter to the Governor of this Province, of the 22d of April last.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, June 30, 1768.

My LORD,  
His Excellency the Governor of this Province has been pleased to communicate to the House of Representatives extracts of a letter he had received from your Lordship, dated Whitehall, 22d of April, 1768; wherein it is declared to be the royal pleasure, that he should require of them, in his Majesty's name, to rescind the Resolution, which gave birth to a circular letter, from the Speaker of the last House, and to declare their disapprobation of and dissent to that rash and hasty proceeding.

The House are humbly of opinion, that a requisition from the Throne of this nature, to a British House of Commons, has been very unusual: Perhaps there has been no such precedent since the revolution: If this be the case, some very aggravated representations of this measure must have been made to his Majesty, to induce him to require of this House, to rescind a Resolution of a former House, upon pain of forfeiting their existence: For, my Lord, the House of Representatives, duly elected, are constituted by the royal charter, the representative body of his Majesty's faithful commons of this Province, in the General Assembly.—Your Lordship is pleased to say, that his Majesty considers this step "as evidently tending to create unwarrantable combinations, and to excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of Parliament." The House therefore thought it their indispensable duty, immediately to revise the Letter referred to; and carefully to recollect as far as they were able, the sentiments which prevailed in that house, to induce them to revert to and resolve on the measure.

It may be necessary to observe, that the people in this Province have attended with a deep concern, to the several Acts of the British Parliament, which imposed duties and taxes on the Colonies; not for the purpose of regulating the trade, but with the sole intention of raising a revenue. This concern, my Lord, so far from being limited within the circle of a few inconsiderate persons, is become universal: The most respectable for fortune, rank and station, as well as probity and understanding in the Province, with very few exceptions, are alarmed with apprehensions of the fatal consequences, of a power, exercised in any one part of the British empire, to command and apply the property of their fellow subjects at discretion! This consideration prevailed on the last House of Representatives, to resolve on a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to the King, the common head and father of all his people, for his gracious interposition, in favour of his subjects of this Province.—If your Lordship, whom his Majesty has honoured with the American department, has been instrumental in presenting a Petition, so interesting to the well-being of his loyal subjects here, this House beg leave to make their most grateful acknowledgments, and to implore your continued aid and patronage.

As all his Majesty's North American subjects, are alike affected by these parliamentary revenue Acts, the former House very justly supposed, that each of the Assemblies on the continent, would take such methods of obtaining redress, as should be thought by them respectively to be regular and proper. And being desirous, that the several applications should harmonize with each other, they resolved on their circular letter; wherein their only view seems to be, to advertise their sister Colonies of the measures they had taken upon a common and important concern, without once calling upon them, to adopt those measures or any other.

Your Lordship, surely, will not think it a crime in that House, to have taken a step, which was perfectly consistent with the constitution: and had a natural tendency to compose the minds of his Majesty's subjects of this and his other colonies, until in his royal clemency he should afford them relief: At a time, when it seemed to be the evident design of a party, to prevent, calm, deliberate, rational and constitutional measures from being pursued; or to stop the distresses of the people from reaching his Majesty's ear, and consequently to precipitate them into a state of desperation, and melancholy extremity. Thus, my Lord, it appears to this House: And your Lordship will impartially judge, whether a representation of it to his Majesty as a measure "of inflammatory nature"—as a step evidently tending "to create unwarrantable combinations," and "to excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional

authority of the Parliament," be not injurious to the Representatives of this people, and an affront to his Majesty himself.

An attempt, my Lord, to impress the royal mind; with a jealousy of his faithful subjects, for which there are no just grounds, is a crime of the most malignant nature; as it tends to disturb and destroy that mutual confidence between the Prince and the subjects, which is the only true basis of public happiness and security: Your Lordship, upon inquiry may find that such base and wicked attempts have been made.

It is an inexpressible grief to the people of this Province, to find repeated censures falling upon them, not from ministers of state alone, but from Majesty itself! Grounded on letters and accusations from the Governor, a sight of which, tho' repeatedly requested of his Excellency, is refused.—There is no evil of this life which they so sensibly feel, as the displeasure of their Sovereign: It is a punishment, which they are assured his Majesty would never inflict, but upon a representation of the justice of it from his Servants whom he confides in.—Your Lordship will allow the House to appeal to your own candour, upon the grievous hardship of their being made to suffer so severe a misfortune, without ever being called to answer for themselves, or even made acquainted with the matters of charge alleged against them: A right, which by the common rules of society, founded in the eternal laws of reason and equity, they are justly intitled to. The House is not willing to trespass upon your patience: They could recite numbers of instances, since Governor Bernard has been honoured by his Majesty to preside over this Province, of their suffering the King's displeasure, thro' the instrumentality of the Governor, intimated by the Secretary of state, without the least previous notice, that they had ever deviated from the path of their duty. This, they humbly conceive is just matter of complaint, and it may serve to convince your Lordship, that his Excellency has not that tender feeling for his Majesty's subjects, which is characteristic of a good Governor, and of which the Sovereign affords an illustrious example.

It is the good fortune of the House to be able to show, that the measure of the last House, referred to in your Lordship's last letter to the Governor, has been grossly misrepresented, in all its circumstances: And it is matter of astonishment, that a transaction of the House, the business of which is constantly done in the open view of the world, could be thus coloured; a transaction, which by special order of the House was laid before his Excellency, whose duty to his Majesty, is, at least, not to misinform him.

His Excellency could not but acknowledge in justice to that House, that moderation took place in the beginning of the session: This is a truth, my Lord: It was a principle with the House, to conduct the affairs of government in their department, so as to avoid the least occasion of offence: As an instance of their pacific disposition, they granted a further establishment, for one of his Majesty's garrisons in the Province, rather to gratify his Excellency who had requested it, than from a full conviction of its necessity.—But your Lordship is informed, that this moderation "did not continue;" and that "instead of a spirit of prudence, and respect to the constitution, which seemed at that time to influence the conduct of a large majority of the members, a thin House, at the end of the session, presumed to revert to, and resolve on a measure of an inflammatory nature."—That it was an "unfair proceeding,"—"contrary to the real sense of the House,"—"and procured by surprise."—My Lord, the journals and minutes of the House will prove the contrary of all this: And to convince your Lordship, the House beg leave to lay before you, the several Resolutions, relating to these matters, as they stand recorded.

The House having finished their petition to the King, and their letters to divers of his Majesty's ministers; a motion was regularly made, on the 21st of January, which was the Middle of the Session, and a resolution was then taken, to appoint a time to consider the expediency of writing to the Assemblies of the other Colonies on this continent, with respect to the importance of their joining with them in petitioning his Majesty at this time. Accordingly, on the day assigned, there being eighty-two members present, a number always allowed to be sufficient to make a full House, the question was debated; in consequence of which a motion took place, that letters be wrote to the several Assemblies of the Provinces and Colonies on the Continent, acquainting them that the House had taken into consideration the difficulties to which they are, and must be reduced, by the operation of the late acts of Parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the Colonies, and have resolved on a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to his Majesty for redress, and also upon proper

representations to his Majesty's ministers on the subject: And to desire that they would severally take such constitutional measures thereupon, as they should judge most proper. And the question upon the motion passed in the negative.—On Thursday the 4th of February, it was moved in the House, that the foregoing question be reconsidered, so far as to leave it at large; and conformable to a standing rule of the House, that no vote or order shall be reconsidered at any time, unless the House be as full as when such vote or order was passed: the number in the House was called for, and it appearing that eighty-two members were present,\* the question was put and passed in the affirmative by a large majority: And by an immediate subsequent resolve, the first vote was ordered to be erased.—The same day, the resolution which gave birth to the circular letter took place; a question being regularly moved and fairly debated; whether the house would appoint a committee to prepare a letter to be sent to each of the Houses of Representatives and Burgesses on the Continent, to inform them of the measures which this House has taken with regard to the difficulties arising from the act of Parliament for levying duties and taxes on the American Colonies, and report to the House, which passed in the affirmative; and a committee was appointed accordingly: This committee, after deliberation a week, reported the letter, which was read in the House and accepted almost unanimously; and fair copies of the same were ordered to be taken for the Speaker to sign and forward as soon as might be: And this day there were eighty-three members in the House.

They day following an order passed, that a fair copy of the letter be transmitted to Dennis De Berdt, Esq; in London. The design of which was, that he might be able to produce it, as necessity might require, to prevent any misrepresentation of its true spirit and design.

On Saturday the 13th of February, in order that no possible occasion might be taken by the Governor to think that the debates and resolutions were designed to be kept a secret from his Excellency, the House came into the following Resolution, viz. Whereas this House hath directed, that a letter be sent to the several Houses of Representatives and Burgesses of the British Colonies on the Continent, setting forth the sentiments of the House, with regard to the Great Difficulties that must accrue by the operation of divers acts of Parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the Colonies, with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue; and their proceedings thereon, in a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to the King, and such representations to his Majesty's ministers, as they apprehend may have a tendency to obtain redress: And whereas it is the opinion of this House, that all effectual methods should be taken, to cultivate an harmony between the several branches of this Government, as being necessary to promote the prosperity of his Majesty's Government in this Province: Resolved, That a committee wait on his Excellency the Governor, and acquaint him that a copy of the letter aforesaid will be laid before him as soon as it can be drafted; as well as of all the proceedings of this House relative to said affair, if he shall desire it. And a committee was appointed, who waited on his Excellency accordingly.—On Monday following, the House resolved on the establishment already mentioned, which I observed only to shew your Lordship, that there was at this time no disposition in the House "to revive unhappy divisions and distractions so prejudicial to the true interest of Great Britain and the Colonies."

The House beg leave to apologize to your Lordship, for the trouble given you, in so particular a narration of facts; which they thought necessary to satisfy your Lordship,—That the resolution of the last House, referred to by your Lordship, was not an unfair proceeding, procured by surprise in a thin House, as his Majesty has been informed; but the declared sense of a large majority, when the House was full: That the Governor of the Province was made fully acquainted with the measure; and never signified his disapprobation of it to the House, which it is presumed he would have done, in duty to his Majesty, if he had thought it was of evil tendency: And that, therefore, that House had abundant reason to be confirmed in their own opinion of the measure, as being the production of moderation and prudence. And the House humbly rely on the Royal clemency, That to petition his Majesty, will not be deemed by him to be inconsistent with respect to the British Constitution as settled at the Revolution by William the third. That to acquaint their fellow

\* The same Number as before: It is to be observed that the House at that time consisted of about 120 Members: By the royal Charter so makes a Quorum; hence it appears that 82 Members are more than double the number sufficient legally to transact Business, and were then three Quarters of the whole House.



subjects, involved in the same distress, of their having so done, in full hopes of success, even if they had invited the union of all America in one joint Supplication, would not be discountenanced by our gracious Sovereign, as a measure of an inflammatory nature: That when your Lordship shall in justice lay a true state of these matters before his Majesty, he will no longer consider them as tending to create unwarrantable combinations, or excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of the parliament: That he will then clearly discern, who, are of that desperate faction, which is continually disturbing the public tranquillity; and, that while his arm is extended, for the protection of his distressed and injured subjects, he will frown upon all those, who to gratify their own passions, have dared even to attempt to deceive him!

The House of Representatives of this Province, have more than once, during the Administration of Governor Bernard been under a necessity of intreating his Majesty's Ministers to suspend their further judgment, upon such Representations of the temper of the people, and the conduct of the Assembly, as they were able to make appear to be injurious. The same indulgence this House now beg of your Lordship: And beseech your Lordship to patronize them so far as to make a favourable Representation of their conduct to the King our Sovereign: It being the highest ambition of this House, and the people whom they represent, to stand before his Majesty in their just character of affectionate and loyal subjects.

Signed by the Speaker.

To the Publishers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

Please to insert the following and you'll oblige many of your Readers. AMONG the various passions by which mankind are animated in their particular views of life, I believe there is none that operates more forcibly on the human mind than the passion for acquiring power, and yet if we inquire into the history of past ages, as well as our own experience, we shall not find a more melancholy source of human misery, than too great an acquisition of power, either among individuals or bodies of men employed in the state; human society (I mean communities who are elevated above those grovelling souls who submit voluntarily to an arbitrary power) have found by experience that their peace and happiness cannot be secured without the establishment of laws, by which the power of every individual in the state is limited and regulated, nor are such laws inconsistent with political liberty.

A free Government, firmly established, has a tendency to inspire its subjects with generous dispositions towards those who have the misfortune to be under the power of Tyrants, and if they are possessed with common sentiments of humanity, will be ready, on any just occasion, to exert their endeavours, in freeing their fellow creatures from slavery: How contemptible then must any man or body of men in a free government appear to generous spirits, who prove themselves so far from being disposed to exert their endeavours for the relief of foreigners, that they are actually taking measures to enslave their own fellow subjects.

If we consult history, we shall find that godlike spirit which arises from a consciousness of enjoying political freedom, operating powerfully among the ancient Greeks; I mean those states that preserved themselves from the power of Tyrants, and maintained a free government; nor were the Romans less remarkable in this particular, while they retained that sublime virtue which animated their heroes and lawgivers, by which also their government made that illustrious figure in the world, for which it has been so justly admired; accordingly we find that most of their wars tended to free mankind from slavery, which never fails to debate human nature and sap the very foundation of virtue, to work the mind into a servile disposition and extinguish every noble and generous sentiment; and if we except the Carthaginian state, which they considered as a formidable and dangerous rival, and thought themselves under a sort of a political necessity to destroy, we shall find that whenever they had conquered a nation they had been at war with, their first care was to incorporate them into their own state, by which means the conquered enjoyed as much liberty and became entitled to all the privileges of the conquerors themselves; with what indignation do we behold the contrast which the virtues of those illustrious statesmen form with the conduct of a late British ministry.

One would think that our late ministers who have been bred under the most excellent form of government in the world, under one of the best Princes that ever filled the throne; considering the advantages of their education, and the extensive knowledge they have or ought to have of the constitution of their country, their acquaintance with all the different forms of government that have been established in the world, and the causes of the rise and fall of empires, in short, considering the infinite advantages they have beyond what any of the ancient Greeks or Romans could acquire, and the power entrusted with them by the constitution, one would think, I say, that such men as these, of all others living, are the best qualified both with capacity and virtue to preserve the principles of the constitution, and become the most powerful advocates for liberty, and the common rights of mankind, but—Hear O Heavens and give ear O Earth!—while they are exulting under the smiles of divine Providence, by whose assistance their ancestors were enabled to secure the kingdom from the tyranny of some of their ambitious Monarchs, who were making enormous strides towards arbitrary power, and while they plume themselves on their superior dignity in the state, and the respectable figure this free government makes among the other powers of Europe, they are at the same time forging chains for a respectable body of their own fellow subjects, who are equally entitled to all the privileges of free-born Englishmen with themselves!

This circumstance exhibits to our view a remarkable instance of the depravity of mankind, and the diabolical character of those who are destitute of the principles of virtue, though possessed of many other great qualities, and the danger of entrusting power in the hands of such men; the distance of these colonies from the seat of government, and other circumstances preventing the connection of interests with those of the mother country from being seen at first view, contributed in a great measure to embolden them with a prospect of success; happily for the people of Great-Britain, their interests are so blended together, that these disturbers

of the repose of mankind, have no prospect of riveting their chains in any part of that country without overturning the constitution at once; when we complain of infringements of our liberties, by the heavy burdens unconstitutionally thrown upon us, and attempt to petition his Majesty for relief, they have the dexterity to prevent our address from reaching the throne, and the effrontery to put us off with the farcical plea that the subject of our complaint are only regulations enjoined us by acts of parliament, while in truth we are in no sense whatever represented in those parliaments, for I think a greater insult hath seldom been offered to the human understanding than to tell us we are actually represented.

As infamous however as the vice of these ministers have rendered them, I would not have their memory perish in oblivion with the vulgar, who go off the stage of life and are heard of no more, on the contrary, I would have their names transmitted down to the latest posterity, I don't mean with a character adorned with those amiable qualities that attracta veneration, but (to do them justice) with a character that merits the universal contempt of mankind."

From the Providence Gazette, of Saturday July 9.  
To the PRINTER.

IF the Design of the Earl of Hillsborough's Letter of the 21st of April last, to the Colony of Rhode-Island, was to detach and divert them from uniting with the Continent, in all Endeavours, for a Removal of general Grievances, he hath missed of his Aim. This Colony is but the more confirmed of the Necessity of a general Union, when the Oppression is common. This I think I may say, after having heard no one, even during the Session of Assembly in which that Letter was read, express the least Censure of the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, for writing the circular Letter complained of; but, on the contrary, that Proceeding is universally approved of. If it be the Privilege of every Subject to petition to the King, it is undoubtedly the Right of a whole Country to unite in a Supplication for Redress of Grievances, which equally affect them all. This Colony hath adopted the Measures recommended to them by their Brethren of the Massachusetts-Bay, and a Committee hath been appointed to prepare a Draft of a Petition on the Subject recommended, who will soon report to the Assembly, notwithstanding the Earl's Letter; and there cannot be the least Doubt, but that such Petition will be forwarded as soon as may be, as at the Time when his surprising Letter was received, the Assembly were addressed by the Speaker of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, on the Subject contained in the circular Letter from Boston, wherein the Sentiments of that ancient and respectable Government appear to coincide with those of the Massachusetts-Bay, to which Address the House directed their Speaker to send an Answer, and signify their full Approbation of the Sentiments therein contained, and to assure him, that Measures similar to those taken in that Dominion should be pursued. And I am authorized to say, that an Answer from our House of Commons, in this Colony, to the Letter from Boston, would have been sent, and made public, had it not been for the Intervention of some special Business, which engaged the Attention of the House so much, during their Session of three or four Days Continuance, that they omitted to give any particular Direction to their Speaker in that Behalf, many of the House supposing he would have written an Answer ex Officio, as the House had entered into the Measures recommended.

Upon a Re-examination of the circular Letter from the Massachusetts-Bay (with all due Submission to the Sagacity of his Lordship) no body amongst us can discover any dangerous or seditious Tendency therein, or conceive it to be calculated to inflame the Minds of the King's Subjects in the Colonies, or to promote any unwarrantable Combinations, or to subvert any Principles of the Constitution: We rather think it a Measure of the highest Expediency—that the Principles therein held forth are right, and in which all the Colonies on the Continent are unanimous in Sentiment. A Recession of one Jet from the Principles contained in that Letter, would be dangerous to the general Safety; and from the Reception it hath met with, we hope that the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay will have the Fortitude to endure all Extremities, rather than resign any Resolutions that gave Birth to it.

One would think, that a joint Supplication would meet with a more gracious Reception than separate and different Prayers. In public and joint worship of the Supreme Being, a special Promise of a Blessing is annexed. Is it not very strange, then, that the Minister should attempt to make us believe, that the Recommendation from the principal Government to the several Legislatures in this remote Part of the World, to join and beseech our most gracious Sovereign to consider and remove our Grievances, is dangerous or seditious? He might as well persuade us, that in a Time of Pestilence or Famine, an united Supplication to Heaven to remove the Calamity was an unwarrantable Combination.

Unless the Colonies are for tamely yielding up every valuable Privilege, the Minister ought to be plainly told, that let his single Opinion be what it may, they so far understand their own Liberties, that they will at all Times, when they see fit, consent together, and correspond about their joint Concernments, without asking his Leave, and that they have a Right so to do.

If our Petitions are prevented from reaching the Royal Ear—if the most dutiful Supplications are called unwarrantable Combinations—and, in fine, if Legislation in this Country is suspended, because we decently declare our Rights, and pray for a Continuance of them, of what Use are Agents at the Court of Great-Britain? If I might advise in this Matter, I would propose a general Revocation of their Powers, and a Discontinuance of any further Commerce or Business with the Inhabitants of a Country, who, being only Fellow-Subjects, would tyrannize over us.

ROGER MARTYN.

Colony of Rhode-Island, July 5, 1768.

By Captain M Cutchon arrived at Philadelphia, from Belfast; and Capt. Sheldon arrived here from South-Carolina, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, May 9.

SATURDAY at ten o'clock came on at Westminster-Hall, before all the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, a hearing respecting the illegality of Mr. Wilkes's Outlawry. The Case was opened by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, in favour of Mr. Wilkes, who was answered by Mr. Thurlow, and reply made by Mr. Glyn; on which the Judges were pleased to observe, that both the Gentlemen had made use of very learned arguments, and quoted many precedents and cases which had at various times altered their opinions, and as they were desirous of maturely considering the several arguments made use of by the two learned Council, their Lordship's thought proper to appoint a further hearing the beginning of next term.

Two great personages in the Law previously declined pleading on the Writ of Error respecting Mr.

Wilkes's Outlawry, which came on Saturday, and two other eminent Council were retained in their room.

Great bodies daily assemble in Wapping and Rotherhithe, and forcibly go on board outward-bound ships that are ready for sailing, where they unbend their sails, cut their rigging, and commit many other outrages, declaring that no ships shall sail, unless the Merchants consent to raise their wages.

May 10. It is positively said, that the parliament will not enter into the merits of the contested elections in any shape, at their next meeting, but that they will only go through the corn bill, and two or three others, and then be prorogued till the winter.

Mr. Wilkes, we hear, has assured his friends that though his affairs should turn out to his most sanguine expectations, he never will accept of any office under Government.

Last night a grand Privy Council was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, at which most of the great Officers of State assisted.

On Sunday a numerous mob assembled about the King's Bench Prison in a riotous manner, exclaiming against the confinement of Mr. Wilkes, and threatened to unroof the Marshal's house; but Mr. Wilkes looking out of the window, begged of them not to commit any violence, and told them, that if they were his friends, the best way to shew it, would be to depart quietly to their respective homes. Whereupon they remained tolerably peaceable; soon after which a Captain's Guard arrived, and they dispersed.

On Sunday, as a well dressed man, said to be a North Briton, was passing over St. George's Fields, seeing a number of people assembled about the King's Bench Prison, he asked what was the matter? And on being told they came to see Mr. Wilkes, he uttered some severe expressions against him, which enraged the populace, that they seized him, and fastened his legs and arms with cords, dragged him several times thro' a pond; after which they obliged him to kneel down, ask pardon, and cry out, Wilkes and Liberty, which being complied with, he was permitted to depart.

Liberty seems now to be risen to licentiousness, and soon become the consequence. This day the mob threw stones at the military, who were appointed to guard the King's Bench Prison. In order to put a stop to such proceedings, the act was read, but still the people kept pelting; on which the commanding officer bid the soldiers defend themselves, and prepare to fire. Accordingly the first line knelt down, but the officers, still willing to make use of gentle means, for some gentlemen to dissuade the mob from violence, but without effect. A daring young man, the son of a stable-keeper in the Borough, and who was said to be one of the most forward in attacking the military, was fired upon, and on which the populace thought proper to disperse.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WESTMINSTER, May 10, 1768.

THIS day the new parliament met; and his Majesty's Commission, empowering Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, Charles Lord Camden, Chancellor of Great-Britain, Charles Earl Gower, President of his Majesty's Council, and several other Lords therein named, to open and hold the said Parliament, was read in the presence of both Houses. And the Commons was directed to choose their Speaker, and to present him To-morrow, at twelve o'clock at Noon, to the Lords Commissioners.

The SPEECH of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Wednesday the 11th Day of May, 1768.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the authority given us by his Majesty's commission, under the great seal, amongst other things, to declare the causes of your present meeting, we are, by the King's command, acquaint you that his Majesty has not called you together at this usual season of the year, in order to lay before you any matters of general business, but merely to give you an opportunity of discussing certain parliamentary proceedings, which his Majesty's duty of providing, at all events, for the welfare and security of his good subjects, makes him wish to see completed as soon as possible, and with that dispatch which the public convenience as well as your own require. His Majesty, at the same time, has commanded us to assure you of his perfect confidence in this parliament; and that he has the strongest reason to expect every thing from their advice and assistance, that loyalty, wisdom, and zeal for the public good can dictate or suggest.

May 12. Yesterday Sir John Cust, Bart. was presented to the Lords Commissioners, in the House of Peers, by the House of Commons, as their Speaker; who, being by them approved of, he returned back to the House, and took the Chair; after which the new Members began to be sworn in.

Yesterday orders were given for a party of the horse guards to patrol the streets in the city of Westminster, to prevent riots, &c. Yesterday there were 420 members of the new parliament sworn in; and took their seats in the house of commons.

The same day the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, William Beckford, and Baglow Trecothick, Esquires, met at Guildhall, and proceeded from thence in their scarlet gowns to the House of Commons, according to ancient custom on the first day of the meeting of a new parliament.

Yesterday Burgoyne's and Elliot's regiment of light horse were quartered in the Borough to be in readiness to act in suppressing of future riots in St. George's fields, &c.

HARTFORD, July 25.

Last Wednesday being the public Commencement at Cambridge, 42 young Gentlemen were admitted to the Degree of Bachelors of Arts, and 49 to that of Masters of Arts.

The Candidates for their first Degree appeared in the Forenoon in black Habits, as usual: But in the Afternoon, they were dressed entirely in our own Manufactures, agreeable to their laudable Resolution last Fall; and were permitted by the Honourable and Reverend Corporation and Overseers to receive the public Honour of the College in the same.

The Theses were printed on fine white Paper manufactured at Milton in New-Engl